



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother, the wide world over.

A Hand-Book of Bee-Keeping for India
has been published by Mr. J. C. Douglas.

To Raise Prices by individual effort,
work your home market for all that it is
worth, and ship as little as possible to the
cities, so as to avoid a "glut in the market."

Five Thousand new subscribers to the
BEE JOURNAL is what we have made our
calculations for; they will come in clubs
between now and next spring. Installments
are coming every day.

Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping.—
We have received from the publishers,
Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton, Ont., a
copy of this little book. It is written by
Rev. W. F. Clarke, and contains 60 pages.
Of the contents Dr. C. C. Miller has already
advised our readers on page 487. It is
certainly new and novel, all of it being in
rhyme; as well as "lively, entertaining and
practical." It can be obtained at this office
for 25 cents.

**Round Trip Tickets to the Conven-
tion.**—As Manager of the National Bee-
Keepers' Union, we have made arrange-
ments with the Indianapolis lines of railroad
for round trip tickets from Chicago to
Indianapolis and return to Chicago, good
from Monday to Saturday, Oct. 11 to 16,
1886, for \$7.30. The fare one way is \$5.50,
and this is one fare and one-third. To obtain
these tickets, it will be necessary to get a
certificate signed by Thomas G. Newman,
stating that the bearer is entitled to the
reduced fare. Now, do not wait until you
come to Chicago to get this certificate, for
we may have gone before you come. Send
for the certificate at once; and it will be
sent by return mail.

The Programme for the National Con-
vention at Indianapolis may be found on
page 565. The Northwestern of Chicago,
the Indiana State and several other societies
are to meet at the same time and place in a
union convention. The "North American"
was born there on Dec. 21, 1870. The report
of that meeting makes this statement:

Accordingly, on Dec. 21, a large number
of the most prominent and enterprising of
bee-keepers of the United States and Canada,
met in convention at the House of Repre-
sentatives, in Indianapolis, and held six
sessions, the last one ending at midnight on
Dec. 22, 1870. Every seat in the House was
occupied; the States represented being
Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin,
Kentucky, Iowa, New York, Tennessee,
Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Delegates were
also present from Utah and Canada. On the
whole, it is safe to assume that never in the
history of America has bee-culture been
represented in a convention by so large an
assemblage of wide-awake, intelligent and
enterprising bee-keepers.

Since then only about sixteen years have
passed away, and almost all of those who
were the most active and "the brightest
lights" have passed to "the beyond," or are
awaiting "the angel's message" announc-
ing that their time is up. But few of those
whose names figured largely in the report
of that meeting, are now actively engaged
in the pursuit of bee-keeping. We may
count them on the digits of one hand. Prof.
A. J. Cook, Rev. W. F. Clarke, and M. M.
Baldrige are still with us, but where are
the rest?

Of those who formed the committee to
prepare a constitution, Aaron Benedict and
Rev. W. F. Clarke are the only ones found
among "the workers" of to-day, as will be
seen from the following extract:

On motion of Dr. Bohrer, of Indiana, a
committee of one member from each State
represented, was appointed to prepare a
constitution and to nominate officers, viz:
Z. S. Richardson, of Indiana; Ezra Rood, of
Michigan; D. L. Adair, of Kentucky; M. L.
Dunlap, of Illinois; Aaron Benedict, of
Ohio; Adam Grimm, of Wisconsin; Eliza
Gallup, of Iowa; Dr. T. B. Hamlin, of Ten-
nessee; Robert Bickford, of New York; W.
D. Roberts, of Utah Territory; Daniel Mc-
Ilvain, of Pennsylvania; J. L. Smith, of
Missouri, and Wm. F. Clarke, of Canada.

When another sixteen years shall have
passed, how many of us will then be known
among the laborers in the pursuit? We
should "act well our part," and leave it to
history to record the efficiency of the ser-
vices we have rendered.

To this end, let us make a general rally at
Indianapolis. There are just four weeks in
which to prepare to go, and to lay out our
work so as to be able to do it. Indianapolis
is happily chosen. It is centrally located,
and has a complete network of railroads,
so that it is readily accessible from all parts
of the compass.

The Fairs are now being held, and many
of our readers who are going to exhibit
have sent to us for sample copies of the BEE
JOURNAL to put into the hands of those who
keep bees, and happen to be at the Fairs.
If any others are intending to exhibit at any
Fair, please send at once to this office for as
many "samples" as you think you can use
to advantage in getting up a club. Do not
put off sending for the copies until time for
the Fair, get them at once and start the club,
finishing it up at the fair.

St. Louis Fair.—We acknowledge a com-
plimentary ticket to this Fair, but shall not
be able to use it. The Fair opens Oct. 4 and
continues six days. Seventy-three thousand
dollars is offered in cash premiums, to be
distributed among the exhibitors. During
the entire week the streets of the city will
be illuminated by 50,000 gas jets, inter-
mingled with hundreds of calcium, incan-
descent and arc electric lights. On the night
of the Tuesday, Oct. 5, the grand annual
nocturnal pageant of the "Veiled Prophet,"
comprising 35 floats, will be given, at an
expense of thousands of dollars. All rail-
road and steamboat companies have gen-
erously made a rate of one fare for the
round trip during the entire week.

Colored Posters for putting up over
honey exhibits at Fairs are quite attractive,
as well as useful. We have prepared some
for the BEE JOURNAL, and will send two or
more free of cost to any one who will use
them, and try to get up a club.

The Illinois State Fair is now being
held at the West-Side Driving Park, Chicago.
This is the 34th annual Fair of the Illinois
State Board of Agriculture. It lasts the
whole week, Sept. 6 to 10, and is well
patronized.

To Vice-Presidents.—President H. D.
Cutting desires the following notice care-
fully read:

All vice-presidents of the North American
Bee-Keepers' Society who cannot attend the
convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12 to
14, will please make out their reports and
send them to the secretary, F. L. Dougherty,
Indianapolis, Ind. It is hoped and expected
that all vice-presidents will report, that we
may have a general expression from all
parts of the United States and Canada.

The Texas "Bee Journal" is dead, and
there is another calling itself a "Bee Jour-
nal" in Maine just born. The latter is well
printed, and edited with ability—but why it
should select the name of "Bee Journal"
when there are hundreds of other good
names, is more than we can explain. Every
little paper that, as Novice expresses it,
"lives awhile and dies awhile, and then
lives and dies again," wants to name its
baby some kind of a "Bee Journal;" for
which there is not the shadow of an excuse—
for this paper has rightly possessed that
name for over a quarter of a century.

Our Book Premiums.—To encourage
all our present readers to get one or more
additional subscribers we will present 25
cents' worth of books for every new sub-
scriber (accompanied with \$1 for one year's
subscription), sent direct to this office. Thus
for five new subscribers with \$5, the getter
up of a club gets \$1.25 in valuable reading
matter, to be selected by himself from our
list on the second page of this paper. It
will pay you to devote a few hours to the
interests of the BEE JOURNAL. Every one
who keeps bees ought to take it. We will
furnish sample copies free in any quantity
to those who intend to get up clubs. We
expect to get 5,000 new subscribers before
Jan. 1, 1887.



AND

Replies by Prominent Apiarists.

[It is useless to ask for answers to Queries in this Department in less time than one month. They have to wait their turn, be put in type, and sent in about a dozen at a time to each of those who answer them; get them returned, and then find space for them in the JOURNAL. If you are in a "hurry" for replies, do not ask for them to be inserted here.—ED.]

Rearing a Large Number of Workers.

Query, No. 301.—What is the best plan to secure a large number of workers and force them into the fields at the beginning of the honey-flow?—A. S., Ark.

Slight speculative feeding early in the season.—DADANT & SON.

Stimulative feeding and good care all the year.—A. J. COOK.

I have given my plans in back volumes of the BEE JOURNAL. An adequate answer would be too lengthy for this department.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Keep the best of queens, and their bees will go into the fields when the honey comes, without any forcing.—H. D. CUTTING.

If the bees are wintered well, and furnished sufficient stores, a sufficiently large number of workers will be the result, and they will force themselves into the fields, as soon as there is honey to gather. I do not, as a general thing, approve of spreading the brood, changing the combs about, etc.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

For your latitude put your bees into winter quarters with a hive full of bees, and from 20 to 30 pounds of stores, and then in all probability your colonies will be prepared for the early honey-flow. This plan is preferable to that of being all the time "tinkering" with them by feeding.—J. P. H. BROWN.

See that your colonies have good strong queens, good protection at the top of the brood-nest, and more important than all, plenty of stores and to spare, in the early spring, and the bees will force themselves into the fields when there is anything for them to do.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Use a reversible or an interchangeable sectional brood-chamber not too large, if working for comb honey. Adjust the supers early. Reverse the hive or interchange the sectional parts every 5 or 6 days in building up. There is no advantage in reversing or interchanging except to rapidly extend the brood. Get the brood early and rapidly by the process of reversing, and we will then be sure to get the honey, if any is to be had. There is no use to reverse combs or hives after we have sufficient brood and bees.—G. L. TINKER.

The best I know is to use a double, interchangeable and invertible brood-chamber, with which, by speedy manipulation, we breed bees the fastest, and when the harvest is well upon us, crowd the multitude into the fields and sections by contraction by simply removing one of the brood-cases.—JAMES HEDDON.

Force the queen to laying up to her full capacity as early as possible by covering the frames well with blankets to confine the heat to the hive, and also by stimulating as much as possible, either by feeding diluted honey or sugar syrup, or by uncapping the combs within the hive. As it requires about 35 to 40 days for a bee from the egg to become a forager, one can, by knowing when the honey season begins, know just when to start brood-rearing. Look out, however, for early swarms.—J. E. POND, JR.

Prevention of Increase.

Query, No. 302.—What is the best method of preventing an increase of more than one from each colony?—S. J.

Placing the swarm on the old stand and giving it the surplus boxes.—DADANT & SON.

Extracting is sure; Heddon's method is good; and plenty of room above will usually suffice.—A. J. COOK.

The Heddon method of preventing after-swarming has worked well with me.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Divide the colony and give a young laying queen to the queenless part.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Removing the old hive to a new location, and putting swarms on the old stand is generally successful. The Heddon plan may be better.—C. C. MILLER.

After they have swarmed once, cut out all queen-cells and run in a young queen. If you have no young queens on hand, leave one queen-cell and watch results.—H. D. CUTTING.

I believe the surest method is to let them swarm naturally, and prevent after-swarms by what is called my method. This, may be the best method, all things considered.—JAMES HEDDON.

In a multiplicity of opinions, it is hard to say what is the best. My plan, and the best for me, is to make my increase on the nucleus plan; by this plan I can keep the increase down to less than one swarm from each colony without difficulty.—J. E. POND, JR.

In a good honey-flow it is best to let virgin queens run into every hive soon after casting a prime swarm. Second-swarms will be prevented in about half the cases so managed. I prefer to let second-swarms issue, and return them after cutting out queen-cells and selecting the queen of my choice.—G. L. TINKER.

By taking the combs with the few adhering bees, when the swarm is out, to a new location and hiving the swarm in the old hive on the old stand. In 24 hours give a mature queen-cell or a just-hatched virgin queen to the reduced old colony in its new location. This is a modification of the Heddon plan, which I prefer after testing both for three seasons.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

After all, the cheapest plan and the most sure plan is to hive the swarm on the old stand, reverse the entrance of the old hive, placing it close to the new hive. Then on the seventh day after the swarm issues, take out all the frames in the old hive and shake off nearly all the bees in front of the new hive, and move the old hive to a new location in the apiary. No queen-cells need be cut out. The swarm will give you the surplus, and the old colony will build up all right.—G. W. DEMAREE.

Rearing Queens and Italianizing.

Query, No. 303.—If you had several colonies of blacks to Italianize, describe the manner in which you would rear and introduce queens?—Sub., Ark.

Get good Italian queens in the spring and follow the directions of the books.—A. J. COOK.

Perhaps rear queens in nuclei and unite the nuclei with black colonies after destroying the queen.—C. C. MILLER.

Read some good standard work on bee-keeping.—H. D. CUTTING.

I have done so in my book.—JAMES HEDDON.

Methods of "queen-rearing" and "introducing queens" have been repeatedly given in the BEE JOURNAL, and can be found in the text-books. There is not room here for a proper answer.—W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Any of the text-books (among which I can refer to "Bees and Honey" as being among the best) give a full description of the methods by which Italianizing should be performed. The size of the apiary other than the colonies desired to Italianize would be an important factor in the case; the text-book, "Bees and Honey," explains the matter fully.—J. E. POND, JR.

If your colonies are all black, your best plan would be to purchase pure Italian queens either tested or untested, and introduce them. If you have a pure Italian queen to start with, rear queen-cells or queens from her. Take the precaution to allow no drones to issue from your black colonies, but breed all the drones you can from your Italians. The majority of your queens will purely mate if there are no black drones within a radius of three miles of your apiary. For introducing, I prefer a cage with an open side to be pressed into the comb.—J. P. H. BROWN.

Rear queens by keeping the Italian colony swarming so as to give the best of queens. Introduce by the caging plan, or direct introduction, called the "Simmins' plan," as is best suited to your previous knowledge. Of course the queens must be fertilized in nuclei.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I would rear the Italian queens in nuclei, and after they begin to lay eggs I would remove the black queens and introduce the Italian queens in their places. I could not describe the proceedings particularly here for want of space. Italianizing can be cheaply done by introducing queen-cells from pure Italian colonies a few days after the black queen has been removed, but some failures must be expected when thus proceeding, because some colonies seem to be "dead set" on rearing their own queen-cells.—G. W. DEMAREE.

If no other black bees were near I should prefer to take two Italian colonies late in the season, one having drones. Take out the black queens and cut out all queen-cells at the end of nine days, and give a small piece of comb with just hatching eggs from the colony without drones. If there are a few black drones left, they must all be killed. This plan never fails, and is the next best if you do not wish to purchase the queens from a queen-breeder.—G. L. TINKER.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society.

FRANK L. DOUGHERTY.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its 17th annual convention Oct. 12, 13 and 14, 1886, at Indianapolis, Ind. The meeting will be held in Proffitt's Music Hall, 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania Street, one of the most pleasantly situated halls in the city, having good ventilation and plenty of light. The Society headquarters will be at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Washington and Illinois Streets. The regular rates of this hotel are \$3 per day; special rates for those in attendance at the convention, \$1.50 per day.

The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society, the Indiana State Society, the Eastern Indiana, with various county and joint societies will meet in union with the North American, making it one of the most important meetings of bee-keepers ever held in the country.

Every thing possible will be done to make the meeting pleasant and entertaining. An earnest, cordial invitation is extended to all.

The following is the programme for the three days:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

Forenoon Session, 10 a.m.—Convention called to order. Address of welcome, by Gov. I. P. Gray; "Response" by the President, H. D. Cutting; "Welcome to the City," by Mayor Caleb S. Denny; "Thanks," Dr. C. C. Miller, President of the Northwestern Society. Calling the roll of members of last year. Payment of annual dues. Reception of new members and distribution of badges; reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Announcements.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Special Business.—Annual address of the President; "Bee-Studies," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.; "Apicultural Journalism," John Aspinwall, Barrytown, N.

Y.; "Bee-Literature," Thomas G. Newman, Chicago, Ills.; "The Coming Bee—What encouragement have we to work for its advent?" R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich. Subject for discussion, has "Apis Americana" been reached?

Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Discussion of questions that may have accumulated during the day.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Morning Session, 9 a.m.—Announcements. Communication. Call of the Northwestern Society to elect officers. Election of officers of the Indiana State Society. Call to order. "Rendering Comb into Beeswax," C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.; "Foul Brood," A. J. King, New York. Selection of place for holding meeting in 1887. Election of officers.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. "Bee-Keeping and Apiculture," Prof. N. W. McLain, U. S. Apicultural Station, Aurora, Ills.; "Feeding Bees for Winter," Jas. McNeill, Hudson, N. Y.; "Wintering Bees," Dr. J. B. Mason, Wagon Works, Ohio; Subjects for discussion, "Is the use of Foundation Necessary in Modern Bee-Culture?" "Are Perforated Honey-Boards a Success?" Unassigned essays.

Evening Session, 7:30 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Discussion of questions in question-box. Social communications.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

Morning Session, 9 a.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Communications. "A Talk on Hives," James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.; "Reversible Hives and Frames," J. E. Pond, Jr., Foxboro, Mass.; "Drones and Drone Comb," W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, Mich.; Reports of Vice-Presidents; "Progress of Bee-Keeping in Indiana," Jonas Scholl, Lyons Station, Ind.

Afternoon Session, 2 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business. Explanation of various articles on exhibition.

Many good things yet to be added to the programme are not sufficiently developed to give.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Convention Notices.

The St. Joseph, Mo. Inter-State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening of the Exposition week, September 30, 1886. Arrangements are being made to have an interesting meeting. The place of holding the meeting will be published in our local papers on Tuesday and Wednesday a.m.
E. T. ABBOTT, Sec.

The Illinois Central Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting at Mt. Sterling, Ills., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 19-20, 1886. J. M. HAMBACH, Sec.

The annual meeting of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Pythian Hall (11th & Main Sts.), at Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 27-29, 1886. P. BALDWIN, Sec.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., on Dec. 1 and 2, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec.

The Eastern Indiana Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Richmond, Ind., on Sept. 16, 1886. M. G. REYNOLDS, Sec.

The bee-keepers of Monticello and adjoining counties will hold a meeting in Turner's Hall, at Lovington, Ills., on Saturday, Sept. 11, 1886, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of organizing. All bee-keepers are respectfully invited to attend. Ladies are especially invited.—By order of Committee.



Explanatory.—The figures BEFORE the names indicate the number of years that the person has kept bees. Those AFTER, show the number of colonies the writer had in the previous spring and fall, or fall and spring, as the time of the year may require.

This mark ⊙ indicates that the apiarist is located near the center of the State named; ⊙ north of the center; ⊙ south; ⊙ east; ⊙ west; and this ⊙ northeast; ⊙ northwest; ⊙ southeast; and ⊙ southwest of the center of the State mentioned.

For the American Bee Journal.

Grading Honey for Market.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I am asked to give my "views about grading honey for market," and as the season of the year is near at hand when our product is to be gotten ready for market, a few words on this subject may not be out of place.

From 10 to 15 years ago when I sold all my honey readily to one man in Syracuse, N. Y., at from 25 to 28 cents per pound, he instructed me to put about alike proportion of the different grades of honey in each crate, as that was the way he preferred it, as this gave him the best results in the end, he said. As he died in 1878, I was obliged to seek a market elsewhere, and as I am not given to peddling I began to ship my honey on commission, filling the shipping-crates as I had before been instructed. The parties to whom I consigned the honey soon began to write to me saying that they could obtain more satisfactory prices for me if I would make at least three grades of my white honey, putting dark or buckwheat honey as a fourth grade. The next year I tried the plan with a part, and sent the rest as I had heretofore done. The result was as I had been told, the graded bringing me quite an advance over the other not so graded. For instance, No. 1 sold at 20 cents per pound; No. 2 at 18 cents, while No. 3 sold at 14 cents, making an average of a little over 17 cents per pound. That which was not graded sold at 16 cents. The reason for this seems to be that two or three sections of poor honey in a crate has a tendency to disgust people so that they can scarcely see the good honey at all; while if all are poor they do not expect to purchase it for less than two-thirds the price of good honey.

Again, the contrast between good and poor honey, both being in the same crate, is greater than it is when in separate crates, unless the two are side by side so that one can be compared with the other. Human conception taken in through the eye is faulty to a certain extent, unless the things to be compared are so arranged that the eye can take such things in as a collection, at one glance. For

instance, I have a grade of all No. 1 honey in my house, or a sample of it, and all No. 2 honey in my shop 3 rods distant. A purchaser comes along and stops at the shop first. I show him the No. 2 honey. He calls it fine and thinks it compares favorably with any honey that he has seen. I now take him to the house and show him the No. 1 honey, and nine chances out of ten he will say he sees little difference in the two lots. But take some of No. 1 and No. 2 and put them side by side and he will say there is quite a difference, "that's a fact."

Now taking advantage of this fact, and all the lessons of the past, I grade my honey as follows: Every perfect section of nice white honey is placed in crates as No. 1. To be No. 1 the comb must be smoothly and evenly capped over throughout its entire surface, with no discoloration of the comb near the bottom of the box. The section itself must look new and clean, while no cells of bee-bread must be seen while looking through the honey toward the light. No. 2 honey is to be the same as No. 1, except that in it is put all the sections with discolored or soiled combs near the bottom of them (so discolored or soiled by the bees traveling over them), together with such sections as show a few cells of pollen (covered with honey) when held up to the light. In the No. 3 grade I put all sections having a few unsealed cells at the bottom of the combs, those that by accident or by brace-combs have their surface marred; all such as have pollen in them to any extent, and all that are badly soiled or discolored by the travel of the bees. If I have any sections in which brood has been reared, or that are one-third unsealed, they are put by themselves and go as No. 4 or dark honey. As a rule the unsealed ones had better be extracted and the combs kept over till another season.

In shipping this honey I send only one grade to one commission merchant, preferring not to consign the different grades to the same party, for when I have done so it often happens that No. 2 will sell for from 2 to 4 cents less per pound than No. 1, while if No. 2 is sent to another party he will sell it for nearly if not the same price that the No. 1 is sold at. Here comes in the point of comparison again. I might go on and multiply words by citing several instances in confirmation of the correctness of the above conclusions, but I think this will be sufficient, so that the reader will "catch on."

Borodino, © N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

Marketing Honey.

C. W. DAYTON.

In traveling about this country from town to town selling honey, I am surprised at the varying conditions of the market. In some towns I find nice comb honey retailing at 10 to 18 cents per pound, and some-

times extracted honey is comparatively unknown. Drive on 7 or 8 miles and we find the comb honey at 15 cents and extracted at 10 cents per pound. In some towns I am enabled to sell a little extracted honey only by downright argument, where in other towns they will come running from all directions with pans, jars and pitchers as though the supply was very limited.

I have gone into towns where I could not sell a pound of extracted honey to the merchants, but retailed it from the wagon as fast as it could be weighed out. Adulteration had traveled that way. At other times where comb honey was a drug at 12 cents, and extracted a stranger and not wanted at the stores, the one who was with me declared that we left extracted honey at quite every house in the town; and the sales increased in the amount taken with every trip. Sometimes they quote comb honey as low as 9 and 10 cents, and as 8-cent extracted honey is the lowest price of any I carry, the market is dull indeed.

Do you ask why this state of affairs exists? Why, the answer is this: Because there is a pack of "apicultural nuisances" "tagging after," and trying to hang on our pursuit. There are those who are just "cranky" enough to continue knocking down the price of comb honey until extracted has no sale, and the comb honey being a luxury, and nothing else, it remains in the same old channels, and the amount taken is never increased, as luxurious appetites are not fluctuated by low prices. Sometimes an old farmer who keeps bees in his "gums" amongst the worms, will bring in comb honey by the painful and knock the price down to 5 or 6 cents, and unless there is an apiarist foolish enough to follow, the price rises again when the farmer's honey is sold out.

The footprints of adulteration are often seen; also the effects of offering a poor grade of extracted honey where a good article was expected. Now there is, it appears, those who have knocked themselves on the head so much in the sale of honey that where they could have sold extracted at 8 cents and comb honey at 15 cents per pound, they find their operations confined to about the same amount of comb honey only, and that at starvation prices. In instances of this kind I have several times found their local markets bare of extracted honey because they offered comb honey so cheap that the merchants did not want extracted honey at any price, and the bee-keepers at such towns were "toting" their extracted honey to other towns to play "hog" with other apiarists. I would say, let them exercise a little common sense at home and then extend it abroad.

Let us hold to one remunerative price, and continue to canvas and sell at that unaltered price, and when we have not the time to sell our honey and care for the bees also during the year, then conclude that honey is an over-production, and hold the honey or get out of the business. This should be preferable to rushing it into

consumption for a short time during the fall, and leaving the market bare the rest of the year. It may be that the stomach of the consumer is a good store-house for honey, but I believe the length of time from the time it leaves the producer until it is deposited in such stomach is worthy of consideration also. It strikes one with amazement how many stomachs there are to be filled, and the amount of honey required to fill them. When we learn to properly administer the honey, the more we fill them the emptier they will become.

Bradford, 8 Iowa.

Haldimand, Ont., Convention.

A meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association was held at Caledonia, on Monday, Aug. 23, 1886. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

How to prepare bees for winter was then discussed. The President said it was necessary to have plenty of stores, plenty of bees, and a good queen. When the weather begins to get cold he packs them with chaff and leaves them alone until spring. Before putting on the top story he puts a couple of strips across the frames so that the bees can pass from one frame to another. Mr. Armstrong gave his plan of wintering, which was about the same as the President's. He also used a double walled Jones hive, and was very successful in wintering his bees. He uses a clamp for single-walled hives; the clamp is packed with sawdust on all sides and on top of the hives, and he had not lost a colony on account of cold weather. He described his way of making the clamp, which any one can build.

Mr. Richardson asked whether it was advisable to put the bees out-of-doors so as to give them a flight on a warm day. Mr. Armstrong said not, as long as they were quiet.

Mr. John Kindree gave a very interesting account of his experience with bees, relating his losses through not knowing how to handle them. In answer to Mr. Richardson, the President said that about 25 or 30 pounds of honey was sufficient to winter a colony. The more they were protected the less honey they would consume.

The President said he had not had much experience with bee-diarrhea, but he thought if the bees were properly prepared for winter, there would be no diarrhea, and an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. One cause of the disease was too long confinement owing to cold weather, and the bees being unable to change their position in the hive, would eat pollen, which was sure to cause the disease. The remedy was to keep the hive warm and dry.

Mr. Armstrong said if colonies were properly prepared for winter and the hives kept warm and dry, there would be no danger of diarrhea.

Mr. John Kindree asked when was the best time to move bees, to which Mr. Armstrong replied, that the

spring was the best time, if the bees were to be moved a short distance, but for a long distance summer was the best time.

Mr. Jones asked which was the best time to put the bees into winter quarters? The President and Mr. Armstrong said it depended upon the season, but they should be put away before settled cold weather.

The next meeting will be held in the Town Hall at Cayuga, on the third Tuesday of January, 1887, at 10 a.m.
E. C. CAMPBELL, Sec.

For the American Bee Journal.

Sugar Stores for Bees in Winter.

4—GEO. F. ROBBINS, (57—92).

I have been an on-looker during the progress of the controversy about the matters of sugar stores and pollen in their relation to the bee-wintering problem. It seems to me that some points have been overlooked by most parties in the discussion. One of these points is the relative value of certain kinds of evidence. At least one of the disputants—Mr. Pond—is a lawyer. I think that I know at least one valuable law in the science of equity. It is this: That the testimony of an eye-witness over-weighs all other kinds of evidence.

Theories of the most plausible and convincing kind are seldom, perhaps never, wanted in any court of trial. Courts and juries want to know what the witness has seen and heard—the testimony of experience, in fact. Two men might theorize in the most logical style by the hour; while other men, in whose intelligence and integrity judge and jury have confidence, might simply tell what they have seen and heard; and though what they have witnessed may be contrary to reasonable theory and general belief, such a court will take the testimony of the latter rather than the former.

Now the questions, "Does pollen cause bee-diarrhea and death?" and "Is sugar better than honey as winter food for bees?" are on the docket. The testimony of theory is this: "The Creator made the bees for honey, and honey for the bees, and He meant both honey and pollen for the bees to eat, and it follows that honey and pollen cannot be injurious to the bees." The argument appears reasonable and conclusive. But now comes Messrs. Heddon and Hutchinson on the stand, and the latter deposes that he put some bees into a cellar, others he buried, and still others he packed in chaff on the summer stands. Some he wintered on natural stores, some on all sugar stores, and a few on a mixture, or rather partly of each. At least three winters in succession he did this with virtually the same result, viz: Those on natural stores were badly affected with the diarrhea; those on part honey and part sugar stores were slightly affected, and became so when they reached the natural food; while those on wholly sugar stores had not

a trace of diarrhea. Read his reports in various bee-papers, and see how nearly identical the results were. In the last one especially he says: "One fact stands out beautifully in bold relief—not one colony with nothing but pure sugar stores has perished from or showed a symptom of diarrhea."

Now turn to page 342, where Mr. Heddon gives a chapter in his experience with the two kinds of food, wherein he shows that he was convinced by experience—by costly experience—against his hope and wish, that his only safety is in sugar stores. He, too, has made repeated experiments with the two foods in connection with his tests of pollen and no pollen, the results of which all tend toward the same end. Here are two intelligent and honest witnesses testifying to facts as sure and undoubted as consciousness can make them. If such evidence is not proof, then I do not know what evidence is. The only way to meet those arguments is to prove the utter fallacy of the facts, or oppose them with like facts—experiments under like conditions of the same kind, with opposite results.

Read then what Mr. Heddon and Prof. Cook say on the pollen theory and cognate points. It would be too tiresome to sum up the evidence there given—facts in experience and scientific investigation, showing that pollen, when consumed, is the most fruitful cause of diarrhea. First: Colonies wintered on sugar syrup without any nitrogenous food have not a trace of diarrhea. That is their uniform experience.

Second: Colonies with honey and considerable pollen die with diarrhea, or at least have the disease badly. That is uniformly the case, or almost so.

Third: This diarrhea is due to the accumulation of fecal matter. Those having and consuming pollen accumulate such matter; those with no pollen or nitrogenous food do not. The testimony on this point is pointed and unvarying.

Fourth: The excreta of the diseased bees is composed of the same nitrogenous elements, and the same kind of pollen grains as the food consumed by the bees. Such is the testimony of the witnesses cited. If the evidence they adduce does not prove the point claimed, I repeat that I do not know what evidence is worth.

I have been a reader of a prominent bee-paper nearly ever since the pollen theory was broached at all, and I feel certain that I have seen no opposing testimony to meet the evidence given, squarely and on the same ground. If I have I have forgotten it, and will "own up" if shown such testimony.

Mr. Pond seemed to think that he had given some on page 191 of *Gleanings* for 1884. His bees wintered well on the summer stands and natural stores, with considerable pollen. But his winter was not so long nor so severe as Michigan winters, and he does not show that the bees consumed any pollen. He does say that they

did not consume much food at all. Besides, his testimony is only negative, while that I have briefly referred to is positive. I have seen much other material of the same kind.

The most forcible contribution of the opposition that I have seen is that given by Mr. Doolittle in *Gleanings*, pages 231 and 344, 1885. He gave a colony, the autumn before, five combs clear of pollen, as he thought, and fed them about 25 pounds of granulated sugar syrup. They took the diarrhea and died. He sent a part of one comb from which the bees had not taken the food, to Prof. Cook, who found on examination pollen-grains at the bottom of the cells. Mr. Doolittle himself says (page 343): "Hence it will be seen that these particles of pollen were scattered about the bottom of all these cells when the combs were given to the bees."

Those bees consumed nearly all their stores by the last of February. Some of the bees had previously been sent to Prof. Cook, who, although he found no pollen-grains, did find evidences of nitrogen in their intestines. Now, mark the facts: Nitrogen in the bees, and pollen in the combs. It is at least a reasonable probability, since they ate nearly all their food, and reared a little brood, as he says, that they consumed that pollen which gave them the diarrhea. Certainly they obtained nitrogen some way, and in the light of these things, Mr. Doolittle's experiment does not even prove a negative. Mr. Doolittle is not very explicit as to degrees of cold and dampness. I could adduce a great deal more of this sort if I had time, and the readers' patience. The statement of this point is very incomplete.

Authorities all agree that the causes of bee-diarrhea are dampness, long confinement and improper food. One, more or all of these ingredients must be present. Now I have generally wintered my bees on the summer stands, and stores of honey and pollen. I have never lost more than 3 colonies in one winter, although a few always merely come out. I have never had a bad case of diarrhea where the hive kept everything dry. Now why is my experience so different from Mr. Heddon's and others? Why, there have never been forty days in succession on which my bees could not take a flight. Those of Mr. Hutchinson, for instance, have been confined of necessity for 150 days. My bees will come out after a month's confinement, and often spot the snow and hives considerably. That flight relieves and saves them. Mr. H's bees do not get that relief. Do you not see the difference? Not all our country has the long, cold winters of Michigan. Mr. Heddon himself intimates that his treatment is necessary only in such extreme latitudes. They comprise comparatively a small portion of the country. Hence the fact that apiarists throughout the rest of the country may winter their bees successfully on natural stores, does not make the teachings of these three

men any the less true. It seems to me if this fact were properly considered, a great deal that has been written would have remained unwritten.

Mechanicsburg, © Ills.

Cedar Valley Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The Cedar Valley Bee-Keepers' Association met at the office of J. Mosher, of Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1886. The meeting was called to order by President C. P. Hunt, at 1:30 p.m. The Secretary then read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, after which was the election of officers for the following year: Mr. C. P. Hunt, of Waterloo, re-elected President; J. Mosher, Vice-President; H. E. Hubbard, of La Porte City, was chosen Secretary, and A. J. Norris, of Cedar Falls, Treasurer.

The President then proceeded to draw questions from the question-box as follows:

Question: If any one having 50 or more colonies has them in hives that he likes, all things considered, is it better for him to change the size in order to get his supplies cheaper? Answer: No.

What is the best ventilation for hives in winter? Some use burlap and others a tight honey-board. Mr. A. J. Norris thinks it the most perfect ventilation to have a tight honey-board and then raise the hive from the bottom-board.

What is the best size for the entrance of a hive for a large colony of bees in hot weather? Three-eighths of an inch high and the whole width of the hive.

How long after comb honey is capped over should it be taken off? The sooner the better.

Will bees commence to work in sections as soon when there is a whole case, or is it better to put on a few sections at a time? Part were in favor of a whole case while others only a few at a time.

What is the best shade for bee-hives? Mr. A. J. Norris said that an apple orchard was the best shade; Mr. J. Owens thought it best to let the hives set in the sun with shade-boards on top of them.

Can bees eat sound grapes when their skins have not been broken? President C. P. Hunt says that he has had his bees for the last 25 years close to his grapes, and has never seen them touch good sound grapes. Several other members have had the same experience.

Do bees injure small fruit while in bloom? No.

What is the best method to keep bees from swarming? Put on the honey receptacles early in the season and give plenty of room.

What is the proper distance to put frames from centre to centre in the brood-chamber of the hive? One and one-half inches.

Is it advisable to use whole sheets of foundation in the brood-chamber? Some thought that it paid while others thought it did not.

Where is the best place to keep surplus combs? Some keep them in a cellar. Mr. Robt. Quinn keeps his in a tight room, and then fumigates them with sulphur.

Is it advisable to clip the queens' wings? No.

What is the best way to get bees out of sections? Drive them down with smoke and then carry the case to the honey house and let the bees out at the window. There were several other methods given.

What is the best way to feed in the spring to simulate weak colonies? Feed on top of the hive in a feeder.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 p.m. the convention re-assembled, and continued the questions as follows:

Which is best for comb honey, a deep or shallow frame? A shallow one, except with chaff hives, with surplus room.

Will it pay to raise any crop for honey alone? If so, what? Yes, if one has cheap land. Alsike, buckwheat and rape are good, as these are also valuable seed crops; and sweet clover in places where it succeeds well.

Shall we use more than a starter of foundation in sections? Starters only.

What is the best method of extracting and clarifying wax? Using the solar wax-extractor, as it extracts cleanly and partially bleaches the wax.

Adjourned until 9:30 a.m. on Aug. 19.

FORENOON SESSION.

Questions were continued as follows:

Which is the most profitable, to produce comb honey at 10 cents per pound, or extracted at 5½ cents? Mr. Robt. Quinn said that he would rather produce extracted honey at 5 cents than comb honey at 10 cents per pound.

Is there any such a thing as bees becoming honey-bound in the brood-chamber? Yes.

How near the bottom-board should the brood-frames come? C. P. Hunt said ¼ of an inch, while others thought ½-inch enough.

Which is the best, loose or tight bottom-boards? Loose boards.

What should be done with partly filled sections when bees swarm and leave them? Some let them be on the old hive, while others take them and put them on the hive of the new colony.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Is it profitable to extract from the brood-chambers? Not as a rule.

Will not hives filled with combs built from comb foundation stand more heat than natural combs? It was generally thought they would.

Are bees taxable property? No.

Which is the best race of bees, all things considered? Italians.

How close to the cellar bottom should hives rest in winter? From 2 inches to 1 foot.

Fifteen members reported 1,150 colonies, fall count, 875 spring count, and 1,308 colonies as their present number. The amount of comb honey reported as being produced by these colonies was 55,500 pounds, and 16,700 pounds of extracted honey. It was stated that nearly the entire crop has already been disposed of at reasonable prices.

It was decided that the next meeting be held at Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, on Dec. 7, 1886.

The following resolutions were adopted, after which the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That we, the members of this association, tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Jerry Mosher, for his kindness and the use of his office; and

Resolved, That the members of this association approve of the "Bee-Keepers' Union," and most respectfully urge bee-keepers of Iowa to become members of it.

H. E. HUBBARD, Sec.

Farm, Stock and Home.

How to Get a Large Surplus.

F. A. TICKNOR.

Now that the season is about closed, and another year's experience is added to our knowledge of bee-keeping, perhaps a few reflections might be in order. If the apiarist has not received 150 pounds of surplus from each colony, spring count, and 100 per cent. increase, he surely does not belong in the front rank.

But little rain has come to us the present summer, still those slight refreshing showers from time to time have been sufficient. Our rich dark soil has stood boldly up against all obstacles, and brought forth her increase; again demonstrating to those who love bees that they are blessed by living in the honey-State of the Union. But still much depends upon the apiarist and his observance of natural law. Different locations and forage bring different results and experiences.

Some may ask how must it be done? The first answer would naturally be, rear worker-bees where, if left to themselves, drones are produced; to accomplish which, see that all brood frames contain worker combs. No fear need be entertained of lack of drones for all practical purposes. A second answer is, to restrict swarming, and keep at all times during the honey-flow large colonies of worker bees free from the swarming fever, and but little honey in the brood-frames. To accomplish this there are many ways. I have not yet reached a settled system, and will simply leave it for those to answer who know. It now appears to me a subject for a volume.

During the preparation of the brood-combs and spring management, I clipped the wings of all the queens two years old, and any others not bearing an extra record; when they issued with their swarms they were

usually found upon the lawn in front of their hives, and were quickly killed, the swarm of course returning to its old hive, and there remaining and doing considerable work in completing the partly-filled sections, until led off by the young queen, usually about ten days after killing the old one. During this ten days the increase of the colony by hatching brood brings a much larger swarm than would have been received if the first issue had been hived; you have the first and second swarm in one, led off by a young queen.

Now hive the swarm upon empty frames prepared with heavy foundation starters; in one week remove all new combs and replace with empty frames as above. The young queen will now commence to lay and the bees will build mostly worker combs as fast as they are wanted by her.

The sections should now be placed upon the hive, and plenty of them. Extract the combs removed, cut them out for use as starters in the sections. Cut all but one hatching queen-cell from the old colony, and in one week, examine the combs for the young queen, and, if laying, extract all the brood-combs. But little brood now remains unhatched, and is all firmly sealed, and is the only practical time of the season to extract the brood-combs. Should no increase be desired, while the swarm is out, cut all queen-cells, extract the combs, and return the colony to the old hive, tiering up with sections.

Austin, Minn.

For the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Lawsuit—Buckwheat for Honey.

T. F. KINSEL.

A few years ago a case like this occurred three miles from here: A party owned a colony of bees (having paid \$10 for them), which was left on the farm of another. This latter farm was rented to an intemperate man, who was some annoyed by the bees. The owner of the colony neglected to move them, and the renter took them to the road (a few rods away) and burned them. He did this in the evening when all the bees were in the hive. A lawsuit was the result, by which the man who burned the bees had to pay \$10 for them, and the costs of said suit, which amounted to \$100 in all. The case was ably argued, so you see that the officials of Richland County, Ohio, have some respect for bees, and considerable regard for their legal rights.

I have learned by dissecting, that bees carry honey and pollen at the same load, from buckwheat, and that they work on it only in the morning. There is not a bee to be seen on the buckwheat blossoms in the afternoon. Will this pollen injure the bees? Will it militate against wintering? Will some one who knows, answer these questions? This buckwheat (4½ acres) is 14 rods from my apiary, and early in the day it is literally swarming with bees, loaded with pollen and

honey, as far as I have tested the matter by dissection of bees. If pollen is injurious, what shall I do?

So far the bees have only stored surplus in colonies run for extracted honey, but the combs in the brood-chamber are very full of brood, nearly 5 to 6 frames in a 10-frame Simplicity hive. There certainly will be no lack of young bees to go into winter quarters if there is any good in this fact.

All honor to the "Query Department" in the BEE JOURNAL. It alone is worth the price of the subscription. A bee-keeper, however, in adopting another's opinion or plan, should never forget that we have a large country, and that a course pursued successfully with bees in New York by Mr. Doolittle, might fail entirely in Texas, though carried out to the letter.

Shiloh, 3 O., Aug. 30, 1886.

For the American Bee Journal.

Native Bees of Ceylon.

J. H. ANDRE.

Volume XXI of the BEE JOURNAL mentions at different times a race of foreign bees, by some person who has seen them in their natural state. I cannot give their names, etc., but in "Rifle and Hounds in Ceylon," a book of sports of 40 years ago, the author, Sir Samuel Baker, drops out of his regular line of elephant, buffalo and elk hunting, at times, and in one instance gives a short sketch of the native bees, which I doubt not are the same as mentioned in the BEE JOURNAL; and thinking that many would be interested, I have copied the part referring to the bees, and will let the Englishman tell his own story:

"The principal underwood in the mountainous districts of Ceylon is the nillo. This is a perfectly straight stem from 12 to 20 feet in length, and about 1½ inches in diameter, having no branches except a few small arms at the top, which are covered with large leaves. This plant, in proportion to its size, grows as close as corn in a field [We doubt not but what the author means grain, as that is their national style to speak of all kinds of grain, such as wheat, oats, barley, etc., as "corn"], and forms a dense jungle difficulty to penetrate.

"Every seven years this nillo blossoms; the jungles are then neither more nor less than vast bouquets of bright purple and white flowers. The perfume is delicious, and swarms of bees migrate from other countries to get their harvest of honey. The quantity collected is extraordinary. The bee-hunters start from the low countries and spend weeks in the jungle, in collecting the honey and wax. When looking over an immense tract of forest from some elevated point, the thin blue lines of smoke may be seen rising in many directions marking the sites of the bee-hunters' fires.

"Their method of taking the honey is simple enough. The bees' nests hang from the boughs of the trees,

and a man ascends with a torch of green leaves which creates a dense smoke. He approaches the nest and smokes off the colony, which, on quitting the exterior of the comb, exposes a beautiful circular mass of honey and wax, generally about 18 inches in diameter, and 6 inches thick. The bee-hunter being provided with vessels formed from the rind of the gourd attached to ropes, now cuts up the comb and fills his chatties, lowering them down to his companions below. When the blossom of the willow fades, the seed from this is a sweet little kernel with the flavor of a nut. The bees now leave the country and the jungles suddenly swarm, as though by magic, with pigeons, jungle-fowl and rats. At length the seed is shed and the nillo dies. The jungles then have a curious appearance. The underwood being dead, the forest trees rise from a mass of dry sticks like thin hop-poles. The roots of these plants soon decay, and a few weeks of high wind howling through the forest, levels the whole mass, leaving the trees standing free from underwood. The appearance of the ground can now be imagined. The young nillo grows rapidly through this, forming a tangled barrier which checks both man and dogs."

Lockwood, 2 N. Y.

Local Convention Directory.

1886.	Time and place of Meeting.
Sept. 16.	—Eastern Indiana, at Richmond, Ind. M. G. Reynolds, Sec., Williamsburg, Ind.
Oct. 7.	—Wis. Lake Shore Center, at Kiel, Wis. Ferd Zastrow, Sec., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 12-14.	—North American, at Indianapolis, Ind. F. L. Dougherty, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 19, 20.	—Illinois Central, at Mt. Sterling, Ill. J. M. Hambaugh, Sec., Springfield, Ill.
Oct. 27-29.	—Western, at Kansas City, Mo. P. Baldwin, Sec., Independence, Mo.
Dec. 1, 2.	—Michigan State, at Ypsilanti, Mich. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Using Separators.—R. S. Beckett, Three Oaks, 9 Mich., says:

On page 555, Mr. F. J. Crowley says: "One prominent in our bee-associations, and living near me, who was not in favor of separators, has a nice mess; the combs are all bulged," etc. It is quite evident that the man was not a practical bee-keeper, and that he used the old style of 2-inch wide sections. I have been using 1-pound sections 4½x4½x1½ inches, for the past four years, without separators, and not one comb in 100 could be called bulged. I have 10,000 of them full of clover and basswood honey, and I would not go back to the old style.

Bees Hanging Out.—W.M. Barnum, Angelica, 9 N. Y., on Aug. 25, 1886, asks the following questions:

1. Will you kindly give the address of the *British Bee Journal*, and is it a weekly or monthly? 2. One of my colonies seems persistent in hanging out of the hive. I have been noticing them for a week or two, and I think that most of them lay out at night. What is the trouble with them?

[1. The *British Bee Journal* is a weekly, published at \$2.50 a year. We club it and the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* for \$2.75 a year.

2. This is not uncommon. The bees are numerous, the breeding apartment full of brood and honey, and there is but little or nothing in the fields to gather. There is therefore nothing for them to do.—Ed.]

Keeping Bees on Shares, etc.—E. S. Hildemann, Ashippun, Wis., writes:

As I had rented my farm and had not bees enough of my own, I took 3 apiaries on shares, one apiary of 6 colonies, one of 9, and the other some 30 colonies. The one of 6 colonies, of which I took particular account, had one queenless colony, and a very few bees in it at that. I gave it brood from which to rear a queen. I obtained from the 6 colonies 140 pounds of comb honey, and 610 pounds of extracted, in all 750 pounds. I have 28 colonies of my own. I got of white clover and basswood honey, of mine and my share, 2,000 pounds, which I retailed at the following prices: Ten cents per pound, or 11 pounds for \$1, and 50 pounds at 8 cents per pound. Comb honey I sold at 12½ cents per pound. All of it I sold in one town. By this way I saved all of my honey-kegs, which I can use another year. My honey was well ripened, consequently it was well liked, and I always have calls for more. We have had some honey-dew this year, but not as much as last year. I have noticed some honey-dew on poplar leaves near lakes and rivers, which is so thick that it will not come out by extracting.

Bee-Keeping in Oregon, etc.—Gust Murhard, Portland, Oreg., on Aug. 27, 1886, writes:

The honey yield in Oregon and Washington Territory is an entire failure this year. The season opened well, and everything was most promising, when the drouth set in and cut everything short. Unless many bees are fed they will have to die of starvation, and many have already left their hives in despair. I have just received a Cyprian queen mated in Carniola with a Carniolan drone, to try the crosses between the Cyprian and Carniolan bees, to compare them with the crosses between the Mt. Lebanon and Carniolan bees, which have proved so satisfactory to me. The

Cyprian bee seems the favorite of European bee-keepers, and also of Mr. Benton. I have two objections to the pure Cyprians, viz., their vicious stinging propensity, and their much swarming. The former should not be any more objection in a honey-apiary, however, than the vicious disposition of a cow in a dairy, if the cow is a No. 1 milch cow. I never had a Cyprian queen from Mr. Benton, and this is the first one for the purpose of cross-breeding. I have received several letters of inquiry from Eastern farmers concerning Oregon and Washington Territory, all of which I have answered cheerfully, with the exception of one from Missouri, which I have not been able to answer because the letter has been mislaid, and I wish through the *BEE JOURNAL* to ask that the man who wrote the letter, write me again, so as to enable me to answer him.

Silk-Culture and Bees.—H. Fisher, Silk-Culturist, Oshkosh, Wis., on Aug. 30, 1886, writes:

To those desiring to write to me about the above subject, I wish to say that in order to avoid all mistakes, and to insure a prompt answer, please address me hereafter as stated above. This precaution I deem necessary, as letters that were intended for me (after I had made the few encouraging remarks about silk-culture, on page 490) were delivered to a name-sake of mine.

Report, etc.—E. Jarvis, Fair Grove, Mich., on Aug. 28, 1886, writes:

Bees did well here this year, especially in early swarms, and a dry July gave them rest, but they held their own, and now with the showers we have recently had, colonies are strong in bees, and are filling up the hives fast with brood and honey. On page 538 it is requested to state our experience with "removing young bees" from the hives. I saw a bee drawing out another, and my first impression was that of war, but I saw no fighting. I could not tell which was the youngest, or the most perfect bee. This continued more or less for 2 or 3 weeks in July.

Non-Swarming Hive, etc.—V. W. Clough, Geneseo, Ills., on Aug. 27, 1886, writes:

I am a constant reader of the *BEE JOURNAL*, and I often wish I was a writer, for I could tell a very interesting story regarding my experience with bees. I started with 14 colonies, only 10 of which were very strong. I bought my bees from my father, who, after 25 years' experience with bees and general farming, wished to retire from active business and move to town. From the 14 colonies I have secured 1,200 1-pound sections of comb honey, with an increase of 8 new colonies, all of which have filled the brood-chambers besides filling 125 sections of nice honey. I have one hive that I consider very valuable. I

do not know who made it, or what its name is, but for the last three years I never knew its colony to swarm, but it would fill with honey all the space given. I believe it to be a non-swarming hive. This year that colony has already filled 220 sections, and I do not know how many more it will fill by the end of the season. I believe, though, that it will fill 40 more, because I have just given it a case of 40 sections, and the bees have gone into them just as they do in the spring when everything is in bloom. This colony is at work all the time while the others are doing comparatively nothing. I believe in order to get a large flow of honey we must have a strong colony and the right kind of a hive. I get 13 cents per section, or two for 25 cents, for all of my honey here at home. I would not keep bees to produce extracted honey.

Bees Working Vigorously, etc.—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont., on Aug. 28, 1886, says:

In my letter regarding the sources of honey-dew, page 539, the 23rd line should read: The theory that such a substance is excrement from aphides alone, etc. It will be seen from what follows that this is as it was intended. Bees are working vigorously on buckwheat, mullein, etc. I have secured from the first and thistle sufficient to give me 40 pounds per colony, spring count; and bees are in very fine condition. Upon extracting, the yield may prove to be more. I secured 80 pounds per colony from clover.

Fall Honey Crop, etc.—A. M. Gander, Adrian, Mich., on Aug. 26, 1886, says:

Bees are getting some fall honey in this locality at present. The crop of white honey was fair, but not a full one. I would as soon think of living without working as to get along successfully with bee-keeping without my bee-papers. It would be like groping around in the dark.

One of the Bonesets.—J. P. Cedarholm, Galesburg, Mo., writes:

I send you some leaves and blooms of a honey-plant that has yielded plenty of honey this season. Please give its name.

[It is one of the "bonesets," and yields rich golden nectar.—Ed.]

Wintering Bees.—W. F. Smith, Dutton, Ont., writes:

About March 7, 1885, I wrote to the *BEE JOURNAL*, saying that I had constructed a winter hive embracing the seven requisites named in the book, "Bees and Honey." I had at that time 24 colonies in these hives, but I could not tell at that time, of that the severest winter ever known in this country, how they would come out in the spring, so I said nothing about their condition, but every colony came out nicely in the spring, not

even one queen being lost. I also wintered 24 colonies last winter in the same hives, and they all came through in good condition, dry and clean. Neither winter seemed to have any effect upon the bees. I thought at that time I would get it patented, but I changed my mind and thought I would test it a few winters, and if it proved good I would let the bee-fraternity have the benefit of it. I am satisfied with these two winters' tests that I can winter bees in these hives with the same safety and certainty that cattle can be wintered in good stables. I intend to winter 36 colonies in these hives the coming winter, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will come out in the spring all right.

Peculiar Queen.—H. E. Hill, Titusville, Pa., on Aug. 27, 1886, writes thus:

I send you a piece of comb cut from a hive having a young queen that commenced laying on Aug. 14. She is working on two combs only, leaving the others, which are perfect brood-combs, without any eggs, while those two have many cells without eggs; other cells contain from 10 to 15 eggs. Some cells have 3 or 4 hatched larvae and several eggs. The queen is ordinarily large, and is "losing her feathers," which is evidence that the bees are displeased with her in some way. What is the cause?

[Such cases have not been unknown. I have experienced two or three during 18 years, and the ownership of thousands of queens. It seems to be an effect of abnormality in the queen. Why it is so I do not know.—JAMES HEDDON.]

The Season—Stealing Bees.—Mrs. C. M. Kingsley, Elvaston, Ills., on Aug. 27, 1886, says:

We had a favorable spring. My June crop was 50 pounds per colony. Then came the long-continued drouth, and bees were idle for some time; but recent rains have set them to work again in good earnest. On Oct. 22, 1885, a lover of honey came in the night and carried off one of my bee-hives, bees, honey and all. It was full of honey. I can get no clue to the thief, but if I ever should, it is likely he will have to pay for that joke.

Bees in a Glass Globe.—11—John Rey, (68—100), East Saginaw, Mich., on Aug. 26, 1886, writes:

I read an article in *Gleanings for Jan. 15, 1886*, on "Upper absorbents, or can bees winter in open-mouthed bottles?" I thought I would try it, but I could not get a bottle large enough for a colony of bees, so I got a glass globe 18 inches high, 14 inches long, and 8 inches wide. (It is a regular flower vase.) I then made a bot-

tom stand, with entrance in under the bottom-board $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ inches, and then I nailed in 2 frames filled with comb foundation, and one with brood, and put the glass globe over them. Over the glass globe I put a wooden box. Everything is dark on the inside. I then put a swarm of bees in it that had just issued, and I expected that they would come out again, but they did not; they went right to work just so if they seemed to like to live in a glass hive. I put them in on Aug. 16, and they are building comb nicely. The queen is laying finely. There is a clear space of 6 inches from the top of the frames to the top of the glass globe, and the bees could not hang in a cluster to build comb downward, so they are building comb upward. I think they will winter all right.

Pollen in the Sections.—B. Losee, Cobourg, Ont., says:

In Query, No. 295, it is desired to know how to keep pollen out of the sections. Dr. G. L. Tinker says it seems that the zinc queen-excluder is no hindrance to the carrying above of either honey or pollen. Mr. J. E. Pond, Jr., says: "I would like to know myself." I would advise using round perforated zinc; it is more porous, and takes off the pollen when the bees pass through it. The openings in the zinc should be the size of a drone's head, allowing worker-bees only to pass. Here bees work when it is 90° in the shade.

The Chapman Honey-Plant.—T. F. Bingham, Abronia, Mich., on Aug. 28, 1886, says:

The new Chapman honey-plant adds a five weeks' honey-flow just after the clover and linden bloom is passed, and before the autumn flowers blossom. The great richness of the secretion of nectar, the opportune period of bloom, and the hardness and beauty of the plants promise much to the practical honey-producer.

Bee-Keeping in Mississippi.—L. J. de Sobotker, Riverton, Miss., on Aug. 24, 1886, writes:

The weather is very hot and sultry, and the bees are hanging out again, although all the precaution had been taken as advised by our most practical and experienced apiarists in the United States, in Query, No. 286; especially Mr. H. R. Boardman's answer. I put honey in the open air, and was extracting with the honey-house wire-screen door and window open, but no bees troubled me or the honey. I have a couple of nuclei building up into colonies that are never idle; this proves that there is honey, or rather nectar, in the corn and cotton bloom around us, even in the heat of the day. We expect to work with honey until frost comes; several minor fall flowers are in bloom, which will last until that time.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

Office of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,
Monday, 7 a. m., Sept. 6, 1886.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—It continues to arrive very freely. The demand is light and sales are made chiefly at 12@13c. Extracted is also quiet with prices unchanged. @7c.
BEESWAX.—It is easier, and 23c. is about all will bring.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—The market for the new crop of comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, which we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows: Fancy white in 1-lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c.; fair to good 1-lbs., 12@14c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.; fancy buckwheat 1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 9@10c. White clover extracted in kegs and small barrels, 6@7c.; California extracted in 60-lb. cans, 5@5 1-2c.; California comb honey, 10@11c.
BEESWAX.—Prime yellow, 22@24c.
MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS., 34 Hudson St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—One-lb. sections, white clover, 13@15c.; 2-pound sections, 11@13c. Extracted, @6c.
BEESWAX.—25 cts. per lb.
BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—The market is improving. The demand is better and the prices are also improved. Best comb in 1-pound sections brings 14@15c.
BEESWAX.—Firm at 23c. for fair quality.
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—The market is very quiet. Demand from manufacturers is slow, and there is only a fair trade in new comb honey and extracted in square glass jars. Extracted honey brings 3 1-2@7c.; comb honey, 12 to 14c. for good to choice, in the jobbing way. Prices are low for all produce and no speculative feeling is noticed anywhere. Unless better prices are realized for other produce, prices of honey are not likely to advance.
BEESWAX.—It is in good demand and arrivals are fair. We pay 20c. for good yellow.
C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Ave.

CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—The demand for honey is not very lively at present, but prices are steady. Choice new honey in 1-lb. sections is selling at 14c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c. Old honey is very dull at 10@12c. Extracted, @6 1-2c.
BEESWAX.—25c.
A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—The market is active and sales of the comb are large. Extracted is firm with no stock in the city. We quote: One-pound sections of white clover, 13@14c.; dark 1-lbs., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c.; dark 2-lbs., 9@10c.; 2-lb. Calif. white sage, 10@11c.; dark 2-lbs., 8@9c. Extracted white clover, 7@8c.; dark, 4 1-2@5 1-2c.; Calif. white sage, 5 1-2@6c.; dark, 4 1-2@5c.
BEESWAX.—20@22c.
CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor. 4th & Walnut.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—The market is about the same as when last reported—may be quoted a little lower to sell. Choice comb in 1-lb. sections, 12@13; 2-lbs., 11@12 1-2 cents; dark not wanted. Extracted, white, in kegs, 6@6 1-2c.; same in tin cans, 6 1-2@7c.; dark in barrels and half-barrels, 5@5 1-2c.
BEESWAX.—No demand.

A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—The demand for honey remains very good for fine qualities, and they are readily taken for home consumption, and shipments to Europe and the East at 4@5 1-2c. job here. Most of the honey is held at 4 1-2c. and more, and it seems that sooner or later such prices will be paid, as offerings are rather small. Comb honey is not sought after so far, but with the colder weather more demand will come in, and as supplies are rather small, we anticipate full prices. We now quote 7@10c., as to quality, wholesale.
BEESWAX.—It is dull, but buyers have to pay 22@23c. for choice lots.

SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.

HONEY.—Prices are so low that honey-producers are holding back their product; still the market is well supplied. We quote: Comb, extra white, 8 1-2@10c.; off grades, 6 1-2@7 1-2c. Extracted white, 4@4 1-2c.; amber, 3 1-2@3 3-4c.; dark, 3c.
BEESWAX.—22 1-2@23c.
O. B. SMITH & CO., 423 Front Street.



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 923 & 925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
 At One Dollar a Year.

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 BUSINESS MANAGER.

Special Notices.

To Correspondents.—It would save us much trouble, if all would be particular to give their P. O. address and name, when writing to this office. We have several letters (some inclosing money) that have no name; many others having no Post-Office, County or State. Also, if you live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address we have on our list.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the BEE JOURNAL for one year, we will club for \$1.50.

A New Crate to hold one dozen one-pound sections of honey.—It has a strip of glass on each side, to allow the honey to be seen. It is a light and attractive package. As it holds but one tier of sections, no damage from the drippings from an upper tier can occur. We can furnish the material, ready to nail, for 9 cts. per crate. Glass 1½c. per light, extra.

Bees for Sale.—We offer to sell a few strong colonies of Italian bees, in ten-frame Simplicity hives, at \$6.00 each.

Red Labels for one-pound pails of honey, size 3x4½ inches.—We have just gotten up a lot of these Labels, and can supply them at the following prices: 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$3.00; all with name and address of apiarist printed on them—by mail, postpaid.

Yucca Brushes are employed for removing bees from the combs. They are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. As each separate fiber extends the whole length of the handle as well as the brush, they are almost indestructible. When they become sticky with honey, they can be washed, and when dry, are as good as ever. The low price at which they are sold, enables any bee-keeper to have six or more of them, so as to always have one handy. We can supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We supply the **American Bee Journal** one year, and any of the following publications, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

	Price of both.	Club
The American Bee Journal	1 00	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Magazine	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist	2 00	1 75
Canadian Bee Journal	2 00	1 75
The 6 above-named papers	5 50	5 00
and Cook's Manual	2 25	2 00
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1 75	1 60
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book	4 00	3 00
Guide and Hand-Book	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,"	1 50	1 40

Simmlins' Non-Swarming System is the title of a new English bee-book. The author claims that it will inaugurate a "new era in modern bee-keeping," and states that "it is based upon purely natural principles, and is the only system that can ever be relied upon, because no other condition exists in the economy of the hive that can be applied to bring about the desired result—a total absence of any desire to swarm." It contains 64 pages; is well printed and illustrated. Price 50 cents. It can now be obtained at this office.

When Renewing your subscription please try to get your neighbor who keeps bees to join with you in taking the BEE JOURNAL. It is now so cheap that no one can afford to do without it. We will present a **Binder** for the BEE JOURNAL to any one sending us four subscriptions—with \$4.00—direct to this office. It will pay any one to devote a few hours, to get subscribers.

Sweet Clover, or *Melilotus Alba*, is almost the only resource for honey now, on account of the late severe July drouth. If the seed is planted in September, it will come up this Fall and bloom next year, in its second season.

We have a **large lot** of this seed on hand, and offer it at the following **Reduced Prices**, by express or freight:

One pound	\$0 20
" peck—15 lbs	2 25
" bushel—60 lbs	7 00
" sack—80 lbs	8 00

It will pay to buy it by the sack and sell it again in smaller quantities.

If you want a chance to make some money, and provide pasturage for the bees during the Fall months, this is your opportunity!

Italian Queens.—We have a few untested queens which we can send by return mail. Three for \$2.75; six for \$5.00; twelve for \$9.00. For Tested, double the prices.

"Cash in Advance" is the rule, but no longer than six months of grace can be allowed on the small sum of one dollar. Subscriptions may commence at any time, and discontinuances may be ordered at any time when arrearages are paid up.

Home Market for Honey.

To create Honey Markets in every village, town and city, wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why Eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully, and the result will be a DEMAND for all of their crops at remunerative prices. "Honey as Food and Medicine" are sold at the following prices:

Single copy, 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. Five hundred will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1,000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc. (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them).

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

System and Success.

All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the **Apiary Register** and commence to use it. The prices are reduced, as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages)	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages)	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages)	1 50

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable.

When Marketing Extracted Honey, it is a sad blunder to use barrels holding from 300 to 500 pounds—they are too large to be desirable for the trade, too bulky to be handled with care in transportation, and too dear to be lucrative to the producer, for honey put up in such large barrels is subject to a discount of one cent per pound, because of the difficulty in disposing of it without repacking and dividing into smaller lots.

The Western World Guide and Hand-Book of Useful Information, contains the greatest amount of useful information ever put together in such a cheap form. The printing, paper, and binding are excellent, and the book is well worth a dollar. To any one sending us two new subscribers besides his own, with \$3.00, for one year, we will present a copy of this valuable book.

"Don't Stop"—that is what many write to us about their papers, when their time is nearly out. One subscriber says: "It is not convenient for me to send the money now to renew my subscription. It runs out with this month; but don't stop sending it. I will get the money to you within three months." Such letters are coming every day, and so for the present we have concluded not to stop any papers until requested to do so.

Sample Copies of the BEE JOURNAL will be sent FREE upon application. Anyone intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office, or we will send them all to the agent.

5,000 LBS. Extracted Linden and White Clover Honey for Sale. What do I hear bid? Honey of good quality. Address, **J. H. MURRAY, ADA, O.**
36A1t

Bees for Sale. 50 COLONIES of Italians in 11-frame Langstroth HIVES. With nearly all young. Will sell at once at \$4.00 per Colony—**L. ADAMS, MAYFAIR, Cook Co., ILLS.**
36A1t

BEES and HONEY for SALE. I OFFER to sell Good Full Colonies of Hybrid Bees at \$4.00 per Colony; 50 or more at \$3.50 per Colony. **HONEY** for sale at 12½ cts. Call on or address, **R. S. BECKTELL, THREE OAKS, MICH.**
36A1t

\$5.00 PER COLONY for ITALIAN BEES in 10-frame hives (frames 9x17½). All in good condition. Tested Italian Queens at \$1.25; Untested Young Laying Italian Queens at 70 cts. each. **OTTO KLEINOW, DETROIT, MICH.**

I WISH to purchase for cash, 2,000 pounds of Extracted Honey, and 1,000 pounds of Comb Honey of good quality. Correspondence solicited and reference will be furnished. **C. W. DAYTON, Bradford, Iowa.**

FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION. high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free. **J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS, Sole Manufacturers, Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.**

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THE AMERICAN APICULTURIST SENT one year, and a Tested Italian Queen, to each subscriber—all for \$1.50. Sample copies free. Address, **HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.**
30A1t

THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL AND BEE-KEEPER'S ADVISER. The BRITISH BEE JOURNAL is published every Week, at Ten Shillings and 10d. per annum, and contains the best practical information for the time being, showing what to do, and when and how to do it. It is edited by T. W. Cowan, Esq. The British Bee Journal and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, one year, for \$2.75.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, is rearing Italian Queens for sale again this season, and can furnish them, by mail, safe arrival guaranteed, as follows: Single Queen, \$1.00; 5 Queens for \$5.00; 12, or more, 75 cts. each. Tested Queens \$2.00 each. Make Money Orders payable at Flint. Send for price-list of Bees (full colonies or by the pound), Given Foundation, Hives, Cases, Feeders, White Poplar Sections, etc., etc. **W. Z. HUTCHINSON, ROGERSVILLE, Genesee Co., MICH.**
8A1t

SECTIONS and FOUNDATION. 1-lb., all-in-one-piece, 40c per lb. for heavy. 1/2-Groove, \$4 per 1,000 50c " " light. Less for lots of 10,000 Send for Samples and Price-List. **A. F. STAUFFER & CO., STERLING, ILLS.**
15E1t

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ATTENTION, BEE-KEEPERS!!

NOW is the time to Italianize Cheap. Having all my orders filled to date, will sell Fine Queens from my well-known Strains, at the following very low rates: 1 Queen, 80 cts.; 6 Queens, \$4.50; 12 Queens, \$8.00; 1 Tested Queen, \$1.50; 6 Tested, \$8; 1 Select Tested Queen, \$2.00. Safe arrival of all Queens guaranteed, and Queens sent by return mail. Address, **WM. W. CARY, COLERAINE, MASS.**
32A1t

Golden Italians.

WARRANTED Queens 75 cts. each; per dozen, \$8.00. All Queens sent out prior to Aug. 10 will be reared from cells built by natural swarming. Queens shipped next day after receiving order, if so desired. Should any prove to have mated, they will be replaced with a nice Tested Queen of 1886 rearing. Address, **JAMES WOOD, North Prescott, Mass.**
20A20t

THE HORSE,

By B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

A TREATISE giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

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12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
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24. 57 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. All the old and new songs.
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27. Mildred Trevelyan. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," etc.
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Immediately upon receipt of subscription price, the ten books you select will be sent you, postpaid, and also special terms by which you can make from five to ten dollars per week with little effort, if you choose to do so. The entire list of 43 books and City and Country for one year will be sent—all postpaid—on receipt of only one dollar. Accept of our generous offer at once. Address the publishers, **WILL C. TURNER & CO., Columbus, Ohio.**

Metal Reversible Frame Corners.

ACKNOWLEDGED by all to be the best. Can be made to fit any frame if exact width of frame is given when ordered. Strong and simple to adjust.



Sample Corners, for 1 frame 5 cts.; for 10, 35 cts.; for 25, 75 cts. All Corners made ¼-inch unless otherwise ordered. **F. M. JOHNSON, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Litchfield Co., CONN.**
32A1t

Vandervort Comb Fdn. Mills,

Send for Samples & Reduced Price-List. Atf **J. VANDERVORT, Laceyville, Pa.**

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My 18 Annual Price-List of Italian, Cyprian, Queens and Nuclet Colonies (a specialty): also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses. **H. M. BROWN, 15E1t LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.**

BEESWAX.

We pay 30c. per lb., delivered here, for yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

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